

The Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (previously presented) An aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin, whose oxidation-reduction potential is less than that of the $\text{CrO}_4^{2-} / \text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ couple wherein the aqueous suspension presents a pH between 2 and 11, limits excluded, is capable of reducing the chromium VI content of cement to a value at most equal to 2 ppm, includes from 0.5 to 80% by weight of dry matter of the hydroxide of at least one transition element and/or of tin with respect to the quantity of water and is stabilised by a hydrosoluble stabilisation agent.

2. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as claimed in claim 1, comprising from 5 to 70% by weight of dry matter of the hydroxide of at least one transition element and/or of tin with respect to the quantity of water.

3. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as claimed in claim 1, wherein the hydroxides of the transition elements and/or of tin are chosen from the group formed by iron hydroxide and manganese hydroxide, taken alone or in a mixture.

4. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 1, wherein the hydrosoluble stabilisation agent is a dispersing agent of molar mass less than 100,000 g/mol.

5. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 4, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from the group consisting of a polynaphthalene sulfonates, a polyoxyalkylene di-phosphonates, a polyoxyalkylene polycarboxylates and combinations thereof.

6. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from among the polynaphthalene sulfonates of molar mass less than 100,000 g/mol.

7. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from among copolymers of the polycarboxylic type obtained by polymerisation of a polyalkyleneglycol monoester monomer containing from 2 to 300 molecules of oxyalkylene with at least one monomer chosen from among the unsaturated monocarboxylic acids and the unsaturated dicarboxylic acids.

8. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 7, wherein the dispersing agent is chosen from among (meth)acrylate copolymers comprising a polyoxyalkylene polyalkylene glycol chain containing from 2 to 300 molecules of oxyalkylene.

9. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 5, wherein the dispersing agent is a polyoxyethylene di-phosphonates.

10. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 1, further comprising an agent for adjusting the viscosity of said suspension.

11. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 10, wherein the agent for adjusting the viscosity is chosen from among hydrosoluble polymers of molar mass greater than 10^6 g/mol.

12. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 11, wherein the agent for adjusting the viscosity selected from the group consisting of xanthane gum, welan gum, carouba gum, guar gum, celluloses, cellulose derivatives and combinations thereof.

13. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 11, wherein the agent for adjusting the viscosity is a selected from the grout consisting of polyethylenes, polyethylene derivatives, polyacrylates, polyacrylate derivatives, and, combinations thereof.

14. (canceled)

15. (canceled)

16. (withdrawn) A method for producing cements comprising a chromium VI content no greater than 2 ppm comprising the steps of: after the clinker calcination step during the cement preparation process introducing an aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin whose oxidation-reduction is less than that of the $\text{CO}_4^{2-}/\text{Cr}(\text{OH})_3$ couple, with a pH between 2 and 11, limits excluded, capable of reducing chromium VI content of the cements to a value at most equal to 2 ppm.

17. (canceled)

18. (canceled)

19. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as claimed in claim 1, comprising from 10 to 60% by weight of dry matter of the hydroxide of at least one transition element and/or of tin with respect to the quantity of water.

20. (previously presented) The aqueous suspension of the hydroxide of at least one of a selected transition element and of tin as in claim 1, wherein the hydroxide is tin hydroxide.

21. (withdrawn) The process for treatment of cements as in claim 16, wherein the hydroxide is tin hydroxide.